

For the prevention and cure of
BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS
is recommended
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills
THIS Medicine has been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings in several parts of the West Indies and in the Southern and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumptions.—To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of
Nervous Disorders. Violent cramps in Consumptions. The stomach and Lowness of spirits. The back. Loss of appetite. Indigestion. Impurity of blood. Melancholy. Hysterical affections. Gout in the stomach. Inward weaknesses. Pains in the limbs and debility. Relaxations, etc.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc. etc.

Lee's Ointment for the Itch.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

Hahn's true & genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,
So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-worms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

At the place of sale pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cures performed by the above medicines; the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of this advertisement.

Sold only wholesale and retail, by JAMES KENNEDY & SON,

King-st. Alexandria.

September 26

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XIX.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1818.

[No. 5273.

Vessel and Plaster for Sale.

A small schooner of about 40 tons, suitable for a river craft—will carry 3 or 400 bbls or 25 cords of wood, drawing an easy draft of water, and will be sold low. For further particulars apply to

JACKSON STURGES.

Who has for sale

40 tons plaster, rec'd per said vessel

IN STORE

100 bbls Herrings
52 do N. E. Rum
50 do Whiskey
75 boxes of Cod Fish
4 hds Antigua Rum
Hogs Coffee
Hhds and bbls sugar

With a general assortment of Groceries.

100 bushels good potatoes.

N. B. If the above vessel is not sold immediately, she will take 200 bbls on freight for Boston. Iw July 1

For Boston, Newburyport & Lubeck,

The elegant and fast sailing regular packet brig SEA-MAN, S. Woodward, master, burthen 1400 bbls, will sail on the 1st July.—For freight or passage (having excellent accommodations for 15 passengers) apply to

June 24 JOHN H. LADD & Co.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The substantial schooner JANE, captain Casen, burthen 1000 bbls, will be ready for the reception of cargo in a day or two.—For terms apply to

June 8 FR. ADAMS. Jun.

For Freight,

The fast sailing schooner NELSON, Tenney master, burthen 550 barrels, is a superior vessel, and can be ready for a cargo in a few days. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

Who have for sale said schooner's cargo of lime, lumber, and tanner's bark.

May 25

E. Corning,

Has just received by the sloop Rising Sun, and schooner Sally,

40 bbls. country gin

4 hds. do.

20 hds. N. E. rum

20 bbls. do.

310 casks Lime

12 bbls. mess and prime pork

25 boxes spermaceti candles

20 bags coffee

4 yawl boats

5 hds. sugar

6 do. molasses

150 bushels potatoes, &c.

Also for Freight,

The good sloop MARY, Capt. Bourne, to any part of the United States.—Enquire as above, Vowell's wharf.

June 3 wfm

William Devaughn,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer, Royal street,

RETURNS his thanks to the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes a continuance of the same by his zeal and strict attention to business.

Just received and for sale at his store, the following articles:

First quality razors Dressing do.

Razor strops Cloth brushes

Hat do.

Penetrating hair brushes

Common do.

Pencil cases

Pocket books

Dressing cases

Hair powder

Tooth do.

Shaving boxes

Nail brushes

Shaving do.

Naples soap for shaving

Windsor soap by the box

Tuck comb

Pocket do.

And many other articles in his line too tedious to mention.

June 1.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE, a HOUSE and LOT OF GROUNDS, 35 by 70 feet, situate at the corner of Duke and Union streets, occupied by David Mankins—subject to a lien to said Mankins. Also,

One HOUSE and LOT on Fairfax-st.

occupied by Joshua Riddle. Also,

One VACANT LOT, corner of Fairfax and Wilkes streets. Also,

Two HOUSES and LOTS on Wilkes-street, occupied by Mr. Frazier. Also,

One HALF WATER LOT near the property of Joseph Dean. Also,

A VACANT LOT, corner of Wilkes and Royal streets.

March 18 WM. HERBERT, Jun.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1818.

[No. 5273.

John H. Ladd & Co.

Offer for sale the cargo of brig Seaman, from Lubeck, 200 tons plaster Paris. Also, Now landing from sloops Atlantic and American, 7 tons Russia hemp. June 23

Hardware.

LEWIS BIPKINS & Co. have received per the Mohawk, via Baltimore, a small addition to their former assortment of hardware, which renders the assortment tolerably complete and extensive.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Shoe thread in balls, of good quality

English hide and skirting leather, of superior quality

Men's and women's saddle trees

Plated chain spurs

Girth webbing

Waldron's grain and grass sashes

Sickles

Patent iron tea kettles

WITH A VARIETY OF

Cutlery & Mongery Goods;

all of which are offered at reduced prices to punctual customers. June 11

Coffee, &c.

40,000 Pounds coffee, Jamaica, Havana & Porto Rico green, and St. Domingo.

500 boxes mould and dipped candles

Of their own manufacture and warranted best quality. For sale by

MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.

Wines, liquors, and groceries, as usual.

June 9

Wanted

TO purchase or hire for a term, a middle aged Female Servant, accustomed to cork, wash, and iron; one without children would be preferred.

Ap. ly to JOHN H. CREASE.

June 6

Richard Wood,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,

FAIRFAX-STREET,

AS just received at his fancy store, and for sale, the following articles:

Antique Reticule clasps

Macassar OIL Cravat spring pads

Hussia Curls; frizzets

Hard & Soft Curling Tonge, large

and small

Pearl, tooth & POW. Bonbons

and hair S. Snuff in bottles

Tortoise shell Chewing tobacco

Rouge, in pots

Dressing and Pocket Pistols

Ivory tooth Almost paste [puffs

Gilt, set with SWEDSWON Powder

Otto of roses

ALSO,

Dressing cases, latest fashion, with feet

Ribbon watch chains, various colors

Mohair nets, various colors

Sophs of various kinds; washballs

Naples shaving soap necklaces

Razors, warranted of superior quality

Pen and pocket knives; scissors

Needles, of various sizes

Swing cotton; smelling bottles, with gold and silver tops; visiting cards and

buttons; clothes brushes and tooth and nail do; shaving and shoe do.

Lond. dools, old English razors, strops of

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL STREET.

DAILY GAZETTE 37. COUNTRY GAZETTE 25.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1818.

THE ACADEMICIAN,
A Periodical work published at N. York.
Be thou the first true merit to befriend,
His praise is lost who waits till all command.

We have delayed noticing this interesting work, until the present late period for many reasons, the principal of which is, because we know by experience, that the two or three first numbers of a periodical publication can never be a fair specimen of the work. Many readers, from this observation, will be ready to infer that the first is always the best, in order to secure patronage, and that the subsequent numbers gradually decline in merit.—Such, however, is not the case. There is no doubt that many editors and publishers have dispositions to practice such an imposition on the public; but with regard to periodical publications, it is difficult, if not impracticable. The first number is generally the work of the editor alone, who can seldom obtain assistance until he can first prove that he deserves it. His materials must be limited, whether internal or external; and there must consequently be a deficiency of that variety, without which, there can be no enjoyment, of any description, or from any source. This evil is gradually lessened as the work progresses; every succeeding number creates new food for the next; the duty of the editor becomes more light and pleasing, and the reader is compelled to acknowledge an improvement which he did not anticipate. This has been the case with every periodical work (which had any pretensions to merit) that we have ever examined. It is eminently the case with the Monthly Magazine, published in this city by Bigelow & Holley—and the Academician is another elegant illustration of the position.—Waiting for a thorough conviction of this fact, has prevented our sooner noticing the work last mentioned. The other reason was, a hope that some able editor would take up the subject before us.

The Academician, of which seven numbers have appeared, is issued semi-monthly, by Messrs. Albert & John W. Picket, principals of the celebrated Manhattan Academy, in this city, and authors of several valuable and highly approved school books. Each number comprises sixteen pages, royal octavo, and is devoted, primarily, to "strictures on the best modes of education," and secondarily, to polite literature, and elegant miscellany, both in prose and poetry. As far as the work has already progressed, it has far surpassed the promises of the publishers. An unusual proportion of the pages is devoted to original essays; most of which would do honor to the literature of any country. The selection bespeaks great taste, judgment and attention, on the part of the publishers, and are calculated to improve the minds and refine the taste of youth.—Every parent, who is duly careful in the selection of mental food for children, ought to patronize the Academician; in which the reciprocal duties of parents and children, teachers and pupils, are clearly and pleasantly pointed out.

[Rep. Chron.

Asia, the birth-place of man, the cradle of Christianity, the early seat of science and civilization, is now sunk in heathen idolatry and barbarism. Europe seems to have nearly attained the limit prescribed to mortal greatness. But America is yet in her infancy, highly favored by the hand of nature, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. Who then will deny that the following prophecy, written nearly 200 years ago, is in a rapid train of fulfillment?

"Westward, the star of empire holds its way;

"The two first acts already past,
"The next shall close the drama of the day:

"Time's noblest offspring is the last."

"The mind that lies fallow but a single day, sprouts up in follies, which can only be extirped by constant and assiduous culture."

ALEXANDRIA:
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1818.

At a meeting of the Washington Society of Alexandria, at Brown's Hotel, on Saturday, the 4th July, 1818.—On motion,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this society be presented to THOMAS W. HEWITT, Esq. for his elegant and appropriate Oration, this day delivered, and that a copy thereof be requested for publication.

To this cordial approbation of the Oration, the Society, from a consideration of the place where the Oration was delivered, are induced to add an expression of their regret at the thoughtless manner in which some persons evinced their approbation of the Oration.

Extract from the minutes.
C. P. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS OF THE FRANKLIN BANK,
for the ensuing year.

William T. Swann,
George Chapman,
General Thompson Mason,
Amos Alexander,
William H. Hampton,
William B. Alexander,
Charles I. Love,
John T. Ricketts,
John Love,
James English,
William N. Mills,
John McCobb.

At a meeting of the Board yesterday, Wm. T. SWANN was elected President, W. RHODES, Cashier, and THOMAS SWANN, Jr. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of the President.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

The schooner Col. Geo. Armistead, cap. Gatchair, arrived this morning, in 9 days from Havana. The day he sailed two caravels arrived there from PANAMA, with Spanish soldiers and the Governor of that place, sent by General Jackson. It was expected American vessels would be detained, as a stop was put to loading them. As might be expected, the affair created considerable sensation.

[Balt. Pat. June 6.

Proposals for a new weekly paper have just appeared in Baltimore. It is to be entitled the "Journal of the Times," and edited by Paul Allen, Esq.

By a General order of the Commander in Chief of the state of New-York, it appears that the remains of General Montgomery have been conveyed from Quebec to this state, and that they were to reach Albany on the 4th of July. At Albany the remains will be committed to the care of Col. Gazevoort, Col. H. Livingston, and Col. L. Livingston, who will leave Albany on the 6th for this city. On Wednesday, the 8th, the funeral solemnities are to take place. [N. Y. Com. Advt.

UNEXAMPLED MURDER.

On the 13th ult. a Mr. James Applegarth, who resided about six miles from Cambridge, Maryland, was murdered by a man named O'Riley. The murderer was apprehended on the same evening, and committed to the prison at Cambridge.—The extraordinary cause and circumstances of the crime, are related in a Maryland paper as follows:—O'Riley, a few weeks ago, opened a school, to which Mr. Applegarth sent two or three children. O'Riley, was frequently intoxicated and kept a disorderly school, on which Mr. A. complained. O'Riley, hearing that Mr. A. was dissatisfied with his intemperate habits, determined to be revenged the first opportunity, which was last evening near sunset, at the house of Mr. Caleb Lecompte, where he, O'Riley, boarded. Mr. A. went to Mr. Lecompte's where meeting with O'Riley, he spoke to him and extended his hand, at which O'Riley exclaiming "I do not shake hands with a traitor," struck him three times; the last blow killed him. The jury of inquiry held over the body, brought in a verdict of wilful murder, having discovered that he had been stabbed with a penknife in the side of his cheek, and that the jugular vein was cut, which caused instant death. [N. Y. Com. Advt.

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net Pallas and Vesta, had the good fortune to discover, on the 6th of March, 1813, a very remarkable comet, whose periodic revolution round the sun is found to be less than 75 years, being nearly the same as that of Halley's well known comet of 1759.

This comet appeared like a nebula, or a small collection of shining matter, and was so extremely faint that it could not be seen except with a telescope. It passed, on the 26th of April, 1813, directly over a star of the ninth magnitude, (which is invisible to the naked eye) without eclipsing it, the star being seen distinctly in the telescope directly through the densest part of the body of the comet. It was visible from the 6th of March, to the 21st of August, 1813, during which time it described an apparent area of 136°. Its elements have been computed by several persons, particularly by Olbers, Gauss, Bessel and Nicola. The calculation of Bessel is nearly as follows:

Time of passing the perihelion, April 26,

1813. Paris time.

Longitude of the ascending node,

83°28'34"

Inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic,

44°29'55"

Distance from the perihelion to the ascending node,

65,33,22

Lag. of least distance,

0.0858109

Eccentricity (mean dist. = 1) 0.95121968

Mean dist. from sun (earth's dist. from sun = 1) 17.63583

Periodic revolution, 74 years, 18 days.

Motion direct.

The remarkable success of Dr. Olbers, in the discovery of these small heavenly bodies, has induced Lindau to give him the appellation of the "Columbus of the Planetary World;" and the German astronomers have generally attached his name to this comet.

The indefatigable Bessel has already computed the effect of the attraction of all the planets, during the next revolution of the comet, and finds it will be shortened 824 days, and he predicts the time of its return to the perihelion to be 9th of February, 1887. This may be considered as the only comet, except Halley's, whose periodical revolution is well known.

The great attention of the Germans to practical astronomy is placed in a strong point of view by the recollection that this remarkable comet, and four out of five of the new planets, were discovered by Germans. Herschel (a German by birth, though resident in England) discovered the planet that bears his name, but which is more generally known by the name of Uranus; Pallas and Vesta were discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, and Juno by Mr. Harding, of Lilienthal; the other planet, Ceres, was discovered in Italy, by Mr. Piazzi. In addition to this we may also observe, that Lindau makes an estimate of the number of astronomers now living in Europe, who have sufficient skill to manage the most difficult parts of the calculation of the disturbing attractive forces of the heavenly bodies upon each other, and sufficient patience and perseverance to complete a task of this kind when once begun; this number he makes very small, being only thirty-two, or upon an average, about one for six millions of inhabitants!—

Of this small number, he assigns to Germany thirteen, to Italy eight, to France four, to Great Britain two, to Spain and Portugal two, and to all the northern European nations three; and this is probably a pretty accurate estimate; from which it will appear that Germany alone possesses more eminent astronomers, of that description than can be found in all the nations of France, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Russia, taken together.

B.

Communicated for the N. Y. E. Post.]

(COPY.)

Treasury Department,

Comptroller's Office, 25th June, 1818.

ANTHONY, ST. JOHN BAKER, ESQ.

Washington,

SIR,—I have attentively considered

the question propounded in the enclosed documents, which were a few days since presented to me under your direction.

1st. Whether a Bermudian vessel will be allowed to bring West India produce to the United States, from Bermuda, which had been imported into that place from some other possession of His Britannic Majesty in the West Indies.

2d. Whether, according to the navigation act of the United States, which is to take effect on the first of October next, a vessel owned in Bermuda can be allowed to enter the United States and discharge

a cargo which had been laden on board in the West Indies, brought to Bermuda, unloaded there, and again taken on board?

As applicable to the first question, I

have to observe that the ports of St. George and Hamilton in the Island of Bermuda, are considered open to the vessels of the U. S. States, according to the ordinary laws of navigation and trade.—A British vessel, therefore, which was cleared out, whose cargo was actually laden, and whose voyage commenced at either of the said ports of St. George or Hamilton, may enter and discharge her cargo in a port of the United States, with this express understanding however, that no part of such cargo was brought in the same vessel to the island of Bermuda, from one of His Britannic Majesty's possessions closed to the vessels of the United States—And moreover that such vessel is not employed in the transportation of goods to that island, from British colonial ports, which were closed against the vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

With respect to the second question, I

have to observe, that according to the provision of the act, a British vessel sailing from a port not open to American vessels and entering a port that is open, unloading there, taking the same or some other cargo on board and clearing thence to the United States, cannot be admitted to entry.

As this kind of trade, heretofore considered a lucrative one, is declared by the act to be a direct trade from the excluded port, and is in express terms prohibited. I am, &c.

(Signed) J. ANDERSON,
Comptroller.

From the Boston Daily Adver. July 2.

We are indebted to our correspondents at Halifax, for the papers of that town to the 19th ult. from which we have made extracts. They furnish London dates a day or two later than before received, and also, a copy of the act of Parliament authorising the designation of certain ports in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, into which there shall be a free import of lumber, live stock, grain, flour, bread, fruits, turpentine, tobacco &c in British vessels, or vessels of the country of which the articles imported are the growth; and the export of domestic or foreign articles, in British or foreign, except that exports in foreign vessels must be made only to the countries to which the vessels belong.

The free Port Act, which received the royal sanction May 8, after a preamble reciting a variety of former acts, enacts, That, from and after the passage of this Act, it shall and may be lawful, in any British-built ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law, or in any ship or vessel belonging to the subject of any sovereign or state in amity with His Majesty, to import into such ports as shall be specially appointed for that purpose by His Majesty, within the province of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, the following articles, viz.—scantling, planks, staves, heading boards, shingles, hoops, houses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, pease beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort, pitch, tar, turpentine, fruits, seeds, and tobacco.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That none of the aforesaid articles shall be imported into the said ports, so to be specially appointed, in foreign vessels, unless the said articles shall be of the growth, produce or manufacture of the country to which the vessels importing the same shall belong.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to re-export any of the said articles either to the United Kingdom, or to any other of His Majesty's possessions, in any British-built ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful in any British ship or vessel, or in any ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of any sovereign or state in amity with His Majesty, to export from the same ports, to be appointed for that purpose, gypsum, grindstones, or other produce or manufacture of the said provinces; and also any produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of His Majesty's colonies or plantations in the West Indies, or any goods whatsoever, which shall have been legally imported into the said provinces, any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That none of the above-said articles shall be exported from the said ports, so to be appointed to any foreign country or place, in any foreign vessel, unless such foreign vessel shall belong to the country to which the said articles shall be exported.

VI. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, to make such rules and regulations for the importation and exportation of

goods and commodities as aforesaid, at the said ports, with such penalties and forfeitures for the breach thereof, as shall seem fit and necessary to His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid.

VII. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force during the space of three years from and after passing the same, and until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of Parliament.

TRADE OF THE INDIAN ISLANDS.

The Edinburgh Reviewers, in noticing Thor's "Memoir of the Conquest of Java," take occasion to give an elaborate account of the Trade of the Indian Islands—from which, as a mere article of reading and entertainment, we should be disposed to make large extracts in our paper—much more so, as we think it will be highly interesting to many of our readers, as merchants and men of business, whose enterprise is mainly directed to the Eastern Quarter of the Globe, pursuing every tract which promises to lead to new sources of profit, and extend the sphere of their activity.

[Salem Gazette.

That vast and fertile group of Islands which lie between India and China, is perhaps the richest and most luxuriant region of the habitable globe; and the greater part of its productions being eminently suited to the taste and want of all other countries seem, from the most ancient times, to have found a market co-extensive with the known world; and to have existed, through a long series of ages, the cupidity and ambition, not of traders merely, but of the greatest statesmen and conquerors. From the days of Alexander down to those of Bonaparte, the commerce of the Eastern world has been regarded as one grand source of national wealth and industry—the central and primary region of opulence and luxury—and the great fountain of public splendor and individual comfort.

It was by the golden droppings of this trade, strained through the narrow and obstructed channels of Arabia and Egypt, that the wasted shores of Italy, were the first stimulated to reproduction, after the conquest of the barbarians; and it was this that revived, by the wealth which it poured upon Florence and Venice, the slumbering genius of Europe, and rekindled from its ashes the long extinguished flame of liberty and taste. It was the attraction of the same splendid commerce that gave its first memorable impulse to the spirit of maritime discovery opened a way to Vasco round the Cape of storms, and led Columbus, though in an opposite direction, to the still more eventful and magnificent discovery of another world. Its actual effects too, were long commensurate with the efforts and expectations to which it gave rise. It created Alexandria—it revived Italy—it gave wealth, power, talent, and virtue to Portugal and Spain—and spread through all Europe that taste for elegance and splendor which is akin to still higher refinements—and is, at any rate, the great spring of mental activity and eminence.

Without pretending to a very complete or minute enumeration, we may observe, in the way of general description, that the Indian Islands trade with New-Holland in quest of the fishery of which it is probably not less than 40 vessels of from 2 to 300 tons burthen, and sail in various courses, as directed by interest, and previous connection. The original outward cargoes are chiefly composed of the excellent durable cloths of their native country, manufactured for the cotton of Bali and Lombok. The greater number of the traders direct their course toward the fertile and extensive countries to the westward. One body takes the direction of Java, where they exchange their cloths, and gold and silver specie, for the highly prized batik of that island, which supplies extensive consumption of the Indian traders throughout with that drug, the opium of Bengal—the Cotton lab of Europe and India—and the iron, cloth and steel of Europe.

The most considerable body performs a trading voyage along the coast of Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, eastern shores of the Gulf of Siam, islands in the mouth of the Straits of Laccadiva, and the western shores of the Malacca, until it terminates in Malacca or Penang, where they give the gold bullion, collected on the voyage, for some commodities obtained by brother traders in Java. At Penang, to give some notion of the extent of this branch of trade, we have reason to believe that not less than half a million

goods and commodities as aforesaid, at the said ports, with such penalties and forfeitures for the breach thereof, as shall seem fit and necessary to His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid.

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The Edinburgh Reviewers, in noticing Thorne's "Memoir of the Conquest of Java," take occasion to give an elaborate account of the Trade of the Indian Islands—from which, as a mere article of reading and entertainment, we should be disposed to make large extracts into our paper—much more so, as we think it will be highly interesting to many of our readers, as merchants and men of business, whose enterprise is mainly directed to the Eastern Quarter of the Globe, purposing every tract which promises to lead to new sources of profit, and extend the sphere of their activity.

Salem Gazette.

That vast and fertile group of Islands which lie between India and China, is perhaps the richest and most luxuriant region of the habitable globe; and the greater part of its productions being evidently suited to the taste and want of all other countries seem, from the most ancient times, to have found a market co-extensive with the known world; and to have existed, through a long series of ages, the cupidity and ambition, not of traders merely, but of the greatest statesmen and conquerors. From the days of Alexander down to those of Bonaparte, the commerce of the Eastern world has been regarded as one grand source of national wealth and industry—the central and primary region of opulence and luxury—and the great fountain of public splendour and individual comfort. It was by the golden droppings of this trade, strained through the narrow and obstructed channels of Arabia and Egypt, that the wasted shores of Italy, were the first stimulated to reproduction, after the conquest of the barbarians; and it was this that revived, by the wealth which it poured upon Florence and Venice, the slumbering genius of Europe, and re-kindled from its ashes the long extinguished flame of liberty and taste. It was the attraction of the same splendid commerce that gave its first memorable impulse to the spirit of maritime discovery, opened a way to Vasco round the Cape of storms, and led Columbus, though in an opposite direction, to the still more eventful and magnificent discovery of another world. Its actual effects, too, were long commensurate with the efforts and expectations to which it gave rise. It created Alexandria—it revived Italy—it gave wealth, power, talent, and virtue to Portugal and Spain—and spread through all Europe that taste for elegance and splendor which is akin to still higher refinements—and is, at any rate, the great spring of mental activity and omnipotent industry.

Without pretending to a very complete or minute enumeration, we may observe, in the way of general description, that the Indian Islands trade with each other—with China and Japan—with Dr. Leyden (as the Hindoo Chinese nations of the continent, with Hindustan, with Persia, and Arabia, and with Europe and America. Each of these branches of trade will demand a few observations.

The population of these Islands may, in a commercial view, be enumerated as follow: viz. the Agricultural tribes, who provide all the commodities not furnished by the spontaneous bounty of nature, and who as there are scarcely any manufacturers, may be reckoned the most civilized of the natives; the maritime tribes the most turbulent and enterprising—the savages, who, till they are tamed, are often destructive than serviceable to commerce—and the foreign settlers, who may be looked on as the brokers and wholesale merchants in the great traffic which is driven from one end of the Archipelago to the other.

Among the agricultural nations may be reckoned some of the greater tribes in the interior of Sumatra; the people of Bali and Lombok; and, above all, the bulk of the population in the fertile island of Java. The navigators, or maritime tribes, comprehend all the nations which speak the Malay language, and the greater portion of the spirited and enterprising population of Celebes. The foreign settlers are a few Europeans, emigrants from the maritime parts of continental India—some adventurous Arabs; but above all, the Chinese, the industrious and indefatigable Chinese, in a tropical climate at least, the most productive class of subjects which any state can possess.

The more improved tribes, or those fixed to the soil, supply the maritime or less improved tribes, with such productions as imply a superiority of skill and industry—such as corn, cotton, wool, cotton cloths, salt and tobacco. All these articles, when exported, for example, from Java to Sumatra, Borneo, the Peninsula and the Moluccas, bring an advance, according to circumstances, from one to three hundred percent.

The productions which the less im-

proved tribes supply in exchange, are either in their rude state, or little altered by labor; such as gold dust, rough diamonds, cloves and nutmegs; benjamin and gambar, or catechu, the insipid juice of a plant which is eaten with the betel nut, and constitutes, indeed, from its universal use, one of the most considerable articles of native commerce.

The carrying trade, in all these commodities, is principally conducted by the enterprising navigators of Celebes, and especially by the Bugis of Wajo, who by their skill and activity, may be said to form the very life of the native commerce of the Archipelago. They dwell on the borders of a great lake, from which there flow into the sea several navigable rivers. There is no country from New Guinea to Mergui, to which their enterprise does not extend. Setting out on their voyages at the beginning of the favorable seasons, they quit the borders of their native lake, in vessels of from 20 to 70 tons burthen, and sail in various courses, as directed by interest, habit, and previous connection. Their original outward cargoes are chiefly composed of the excellent durable cloths of their native country, manufactured from the cotton of Bali and Lombok. The greater number of the traders direct their course toward the fertile and extensive countries to the westward. One body takes the direction of Java, where they exchange their cloths, and gold and silver specie, for the highly prized tobacco of that island, which supplies the extensive consumption of the Indian Islanders throughout with that drug, for the opium of Bengal—the Cotton fabrics of Europe and India—and the iron, broadcloths and steel of Europe.

The most considerable body, however, performs a trading voyage along the coasts of Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, the eastern shores of the Gulf of Siam, the islands in the mouth of the Straits of Malacca, and the western shores of the Peninsula, until it terminates in Malacca, or Penang, where they give the gold and bullion, collected on the voyage, for the same commodities obtained by their brother traders in Java. At Penang alone, to give some notion of the extent of this branch of trade, we have reason to believe that not less than half a million of dollars in bullion is annually left by those people in exchange for the single article of opium.

The Wajo and other merchants of Celebes, who take an easterly direction, generally engage in the fishery of tripani or seining, a singular article of Chinese luxury, and from its amount, and the demand for it, a most important ingredient in the commerce of the Indian islands: tortoise shell, which abounds in the same parts of the country; and birds' nests, which are found in almost all of them. These same merchants, before they were disturbed by the injustice of Europe, were also the carriers and dealers in the great spice trade, and transported their spicery to the emporia of the western parts of the Archipelago. A few smuggled cloves and nutmegs, and a larger portion of the spicery in their wild state, are all that now remain to them of this branch of commerce.

Of the adventurous character of the commercial enterprises of these semi-barbarous traders, the highest opinion may be formed, from their voyages to the coast of New-Holland in quest of tripani, in the fishery of which it is probable that not less than 40 vessels of from 20 to 70 tons, are annually engaged from the port of Macassar alone, from which 400 tons of the commodity are exported to China, the sole market of this singular luxury, where the curious discrimination of the epicures of that nation divides the fish into no less than thirty varieties at as many different prices; one hardly distinguishable from the other but by a practised dealer.

These spirited adventures of the Bugis merchants are, however, it must not be overlooked, wonderfully facilitated by the ease, the safety and security with which the seas of the Indian Archipelago may generally be navigated. The great number of islands, the proximity of their shores, the smoothness of their waters, the total absence of hurricanes and typhoons, the indisputable advantages of the steady monsoons and of the land and sea breezes, make it, in short, a matter of ease to perform in their crazy barks such long voyages, as it would be madness to undertake in any other climate.

MECHANIC RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Members of the Mechanic Relief Society are hereby notified, that the corner stone in their Hall and Academy will be laid down THIS DAY:—they are accordingly requested to meet at the court house at 10 o'clock A. M. to join the procession for that purpose.

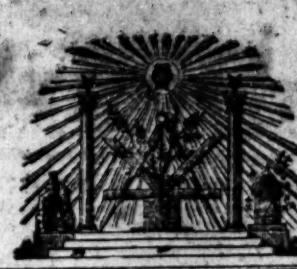
This institution, founded on principles of benevolence, will, on this occasion, be honored with the presence of the R. W. Grand Lodge, under whose direction the arrangements will be made; together with the other Brethren of the District, the Clergy, the Judicial and Civil authorities of the town.

The Citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,

JAMES S. SCOTT, Sec'y.

July 8



Masonic.

A Masonic Procession.

will take place from the hall of Alexandria Lodge No. 2, THIS DAY, at half past 10 o'clock, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the New Hall about to be erected by the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria, where such Masonic brethren as can make it convenient, are respectfully invited to attend.

The different public authorities, and the citizens generally, are requested to meet at the Exchange coffee house, for the purpose of honoring this procession with their presence, where it will receive them precisely at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Worshipful Master,

July 8 S. H. DAVIS, Sec'y.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA... JULY 7.

CLEARED.

Ship Hazard, Crabtree, City Point.—Sloop Atlantic, Woodward, New-York

ARRIVED.

Schr. Mary, Norton, 17 days from St Andrews, with a full cargo of plaster, to Lawrason & Fowle.

Schr. Midas, Bears, 12 days from Boston; plaster, rum, lemons, to Lawrason & Fowle, and others.

Schr. Henrietta, Nevett, 50 hours from Baltimore, with a full cargo of merchandise, to be sold by their brother traders in Java. At Penang alone, to give some notion of the extent of this branch of trade, we have reason to believe that not less than half a million of dollars in bullion is annually left by those people in exchange for the single article of opium.

The Wajo and other merchants of Celebes, who take an easterly direction, generally engage in the fishery of tripani or seining, a singular article of Chinese luxury, and from its amount, and the demand for it, a most important ingredient in the commerce of the Indian islands:

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JOHN H. LADD, & Co. offer for the cargo of the schooner Mary 120 tons Plaster Paris.

MARY, Elijah Worton master, burthen 102 tons, take Freight for Europe, West Indies, or Coastwise, July 8.

A small schooner of 40 tons, suitable for a small craft—will carry 3 or 400 or 25 cords of wood, doing an easy draft of water, and will hold low. For further particulars see

Who has for sale 40 tons plaster, rec'd per sal ves 18 STONE

With a general assortment of Groceries 100 bushels good potatoes.

N. B. If the above vessel is not immediately, she will take 200 bbls freight for Boston. July 8

The substantial schooner JANE, captain Caslin, burthen 1000 bbls, will be ready for the reception of a cargo in a day or two. For terms apply to JANE & CO. July 8

The fast sailing schooner NELSON, Tenney master, burthen 550 barrels, is ready for a cargo in a few days. J. LAWSON & FOWLER

Who have for sale said schooner's load of lime, lumber, and tanner's bark. May 23

For Freight, T. H. HOWLAND

The substantial & sailing scho. CORA, N. H. master, burthen 900 bbls will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. T. H. HOWLAND

Who has for sale received by said 70,000 feet merchantable boards. June 27—seal

Hair Dresser and Perfumer, Royal R. RETURNS his thanks to the in general, for the liberal engagement he has received, and his strict attention to business.

the following articles: Dressing do Beaver glov First and quality do. Whips, can. Latrines, Oil Antig. the hair Musk and

der. Do. cinnamon Do. Lemon Milk of ro

fras. Do. wine Vegetable paste in the box. Tuck combs. Pocket do. Cologne w.

tedious to mention.

THE Subscriber wishes to hand a good supply of the fine Burr Stones. His shop is near the shortest notice with Mill stones, and which he will equal if not superior to any in the States, and will sell them at reduced prices—the workmanship to any in the district.

W. and intend keeping supply of the best kind of LIME at their wharf, near the city, and request their friends to call and see sellers, and think they will with the price and quality of her.

HOUSES, LANDS, &c.

Indian Queen Tavern.

The subscriber offers for sale the Lease on the House he now occupies as a TAVERN, which has four and a half years to run. It is one of the most eligible and central situations in town, and commands a large share of country custom. He also offers all the household and kitchen

Furniture, Servants, &c.

Immediate possession will be given. JAMES SHETHAR. June 26. dit
 

To Rent,

The Brick Warehouse at the corner of Prince & Union streets, now occupied by Caldwell & Jackson—the stand for a grocery, ship chandlery, or auction store, equal to any in the place—Immediate possession can be given.

Also to Rent,

The Compting Room, and part or all the Brick Warehouse occupied by Lindsay & Hill—Possession given on the 1st of Aug. May 25. LAWRSOON & FOWLE.
 

To Let,

The House and Store on Fairfax street, adjoining the subscribers, recently occupied by Mrs. Laskins, possession may be had immediately.

MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR. N. B. A reward of 20 dollars is offered for discovery of any of those indecent persons who are in the practice of depositing nuisances in the lot corner of Cameron and Pitt streets, near the Playhouse. May 29.

Public Sale.

On Saturday, 11th of July, at 4 p. m. will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, that LOT, west side of Fairfax street, between Prince and King sts, and south of Mr. Waddoburn's, on which is a large and commodious brick building, containing a number of well finished apartments, kitchen, &c.

This property is subject to an annual ground rent of \$240. Terms made known at the time of sale.

COLIN AULD. June 24. P. G. MARSTELLER, auct.
 

Removal.

ADM LYNN has removed his hardware Establishment to the house lately occupied by Thomas F. Herbst, opposite the Mechanics' Bank, where he offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery:

together with Brass, Japanned and Plated Jewellery, and Military and Fancy Goods, at very reduced prices.

He will rent the Store lately occupied by himself, at the corner of King and St. Asaph streets. It is handsomely fitted for a dry good, hardware, or china store. June 24. wmsaw
 

Plaster Land.

The subscriber offers for sale a ARM of 450 acres, being part of the tract whereon he resides, in Faquier county, Va. More than one-third of this Part is in timber, and is land of the richest quality. The cleared land is in good heart, having had the advantage of a clover lay, and so soil being more susceptible of plaster improvement. He would also dispose of a lot of 50 acres, the whole of which is in timber, and is first rate tobacco and meadow land. On this lot has been erected a well built saw mill, contiguous to which at the confluence of Broad and Mill runs is a most valuable site for a merchant mill. No property is better worth the attention of a person wishing to engage in such business. On the first mentioned farm are a commodious overseer's house, a new barn, stables, corn houses and negro quarters, and about 20 acres of timothy meadow.

THOMAS TURNER, Near Hay Market Post Office. June 26. 2m
 

For Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM, containing between six and seven hundred acres of land, the greater part of which is in timber, and adjoins the land of Charles Thift and Edmund J. Lee, esq. and extends to the road from Leesburg to the mill lately known as Miller's Mill, on Goose Creek, and not more than three quarters of a mile from the turnpikes road now making. The furthest boundary of this land is not more than three miles from Leesburg, and the nearest, which is in timber, not more than one mile and a half. The timbered land will be laid off into 10 or 15 acre lots, reserving a sufficient quantity for the land now cleared and in cultivation. It is unnecessary to say that this land is as well adapted to pasture as any in that part of the country; and if not sold at private sale previous to the September Leesburg court, will be then offered at public sale, and the terms made known on the day.

There are fifteen or twenty negroes residing on the farm, that may be purchased with it if wanted.

LANDOR CARTER. Sabine Hall, June 1 [5] fmw
 

To Rent,

That pleasant and convenient House, on the lower end of Water-street, the late residence of F. L. Lee, Esq.

A. HOLBROOK. June 15. swt
 

Public Sale.

On Thursday, 9th July, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, before the Exchange Coffee House, a house and lot on Royal street, formerly occupied by Mr. Spear, a Cabinet Shop. The Lot fronts on Royal street 24 feet and runs backward 123 feet 5 inches. The terms of sale will be, one fifth in hand and the remainder in four equal payments, at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, including interest. Approved endorsed notes, and a deed of trust to secure the punctual payment of each and all of the notes will be required.

JOHN JACKSON & Co. Aucts. June 26. ts
 

For Sale.

A valuable Farm in Jefferson county, Virginia.

BY virtue of a decree of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district in Virginia, in a suit wherein the executors of General George Washington were plaintiffs, and Gerard Alexander, Thomas L. Alexander, (by Ludwell Lee, his appointed guardian in this case) Ludwell Lee, Richard H. L. Washington, John A. Washington, Bushrod C. Washington and Mary Lee Washington, defendants—will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September next, all that tract or parcel of Land, lying in Jefferson county, Virginia, on Bullskin, commonly called Rockhall, containing 540 acres, now in the occupation of John Sanders.

The above tract of land lies about 16 miles from Winchester, and about 6 miles from Charles town, and on the main road leading from Winchester to Baltimore, city of Washington and Alexandria. It is well adapted to plaster and clover, and is in quality little inferior, if at all, to that of any farm in that rich valley. The improvements on it are a large two-story frame dwelling house, barn and other necessary out houses.—The water is limestone and of excellent quality.

Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown them upon application to John A. Washington or Bushrod C. Washington, living near the land.

Alfred A. Powell, Henry St. George Tucker, Robert Worthington, William Tate, Commiss'rs. July 1. wts
 

600 acres of Land for sale.

THIS Tract is situated in Westmoreland county, Virginia, adjacent to Mr. Garnett Hunter's Plantation, and contiguous to the waters of the Potomac. The neighborhood is good—water excellent, and very desirable situations for building. A considerable proportion of the land is well timbered, besides a good deal of cedar, pine and other wood, sufficiently convenient to make it an object for those who may be disposed to send it to market—it is nearly equidistant from Baltimore, Washington and Norfolk.

Any one wishing to purchase may apply to ROGER JONES, Also, a very valuable LOT, containing 140 acres, being a part of the late Mr. John Turberville's tract—within 6 miles of Georgetown, S from the Little Falls Bridge, and near to the turnpike leading from thence to Wiley's, in Fairfax county, Va. A great proportion of this land is exceedingly well timbered, and that part which is not, is so recently cleared as to be in an active state for cultivation, and already in a productive condition.—For terms, apply to PHILLIP C. JONES, esq. in Leesburg, Va. or to R. JONES. March 30. tt
 

Notice.

THE subscribers who are executors to the last will and testament of col. John Fitzgerald, and wishing to settle, close and adjust, the amount of his arrears to the government, will dispose of by private contract that well known and valuable 37 acre Lot adjoining the city of Alexandria, (subject to the dower right of the widow) nearly whereon is the celebrated Federal Spring, and a portion of said Lot is on a commanding and beautiful eminence well adapted for a dwelling house. They will also sell the Distillery lot nearly adjoining Mr. Hunter's Ship Yard, with sundry articles thereunto appertaining, as a large Still-Worm, &c. They will also dispose of a half acre lot handsomely situated near the Academy and Mr. Cleon Moore's.

Application may be made either jointly or separately to the subscribers, who are empowered by the Comptroller of the Treasury to give any reasonable time for the payment of the purchase money on approved securities.

THOS. A. DIGGES, of Warburton. JAMES KEITH, of Alexandria. June 26. 1m
 

Bolting Cloths.

THE subscribers have received an assortment of bolting cloths of a very superior quality—which will be sold low by the piece or otherwise. They intend keeping an assortment in future.

J. & J. JANNEY. 7th mo. 1. wfs
 

Public Sale.

WILL be sold for cash on the 21st of August next at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee House in the town of Alexandria. First shares in the Georgetown Bridge Stock. Also, the following tracts of Land, to wit:—One containing 7,813 acres in Mason county, Kentucky, on the waters of the Sandy; one other containing 7,760 acres in Randolph county, state of Virginia, adjoining the lands of Henry Banks; one other containing 3,000 acres on the waters of Elk river, Randolph county; one other containing 458 acres in Hampshire county, on the waters of Patterson creek, about 2 miles from Frankfort; one other containing 30,000 acres in the county of Kenawha, on the main right hand fork of Big Sandy river, on the east side.—The tracts will be divided if required.—The plots and description of the lands may be seen at the counting-house of the subscriber.

JONAH THOMPSON, Agt. for the assignees of col. Jos. May. June 29. mwt
 

Wanted to Hire,

BY the month or longer period, a decent orderly woman, accustomed to washing and other house work. Apply to the printer. J. STUTTHOFF. June 26, 1818.
 

District of Columbia, to wit:

County of Alexandria, April Term, 1818.
 

IN CHANCERY.

Newton Keene—Complainant, versus John M. Noblet and John Vaughn—Defendants.
 

THE defendant, John M. Noblet, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John M. Noblet is not an inhabitant of this district. On motion of the said complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered, That the said defendant, John M. Noblet, does appear here on the first day of the next court, and enter his appearance to this suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Jno. Vaughn, does not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Jno. M. Noblet, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for 2 months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.
 

Test. G. DENEALE, C. C. June 17. Wm
 

Dr. Thomson's System of Chemistry.

IN FOUR VOLUMES OCTAVO.

THE preceding edition of Dr. Thomson's Chemistry, had acquired so much reputation both in England and upon the continent of Europe, that a new edition, comprising the new facts with which the science had been enriched, and the new views of the subject which extended knowledge had suggested as indispensable, was eagerly looked for by the scientific world. A new edition has accordingly appeared, wherein the former edition of five volumes has been condensed into four.

All the new discoveries, and all the new theories of Chemical Phenomena, have been considered and embraced in the present improved edition: so that it is indispensable to the chemical student, as presenting the only condensed view of the changes and alterations in chemical doctrine, which the discoveries